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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/995,591	11/29/2001	Kazuto Kadokawa	010443US	2717

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EXAMINER

SAVAGE, JASON L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1775

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DATE MAILED: 03/20/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/995,591

Applicant(s)

KADOKAWA, KAZUTO

Examiner

Jason L. Savage

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11-29-01 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Page 2, line 3 of the specification states 'head', it is believed Applicant intended to state -
-heat--.

On pages 5, lines 3 and 9, page 6, lines 13 and 30 all recite "noload" solder. It is believed
Applicant intended to state --nolead-- such as is stated on page 2, line 14.

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they
include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description:

Reference number 1, shown in Figure 4, is not described in the specification. A proposed
drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference
sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the
application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

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3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Henschen (US 5,288,959).

Henschen teaches a part comprising a body unit (10) having legs (20) where slits are formed on the body unit, said slit being formed between adjacent legs (20) (see Figure 2).

Regarding claim 2, the direction of the slits are in a longitudinal direction.

Regarding claim 3, the length of the slit would prescribe the length of the leg as much as the part claimed by Applicant.

Regarding claim 4, the slit positions the tip of the leg remotely from the body unit.

Regarding claim 5, since the part of Henschen has the same structure as that claimed by Applicant, the slit in the part would be just as capable of decreasing radiation of heat applied to the leg by the body unit.

5. Claims 1-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamada et al. (US 4,939,498).

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Yamada teaches a part comprising a body unit having legs (26, 34, 36) wherein a slit is formed on the body unit adjacent to the leg. For example, the slits are the spaces which are located between the spacers 16 and the spaces between adjacent legs. The direction of the slits are in a longitudinal direction and functions to position the tip of the leg remotely from the body unit.

Regarding claim 3, the length of the slit would prescribe the length of the leg as much as the part claimed by Applicant.

Regarding claim 5, since the part of Yamada has the same structure as that claimed by Applicant, the slit in the part would be just as capable of decreasing radiation of heat applied to the leg by the body unit.

Regarding claim 6, the case 12 as shown in Figure 3 comprises a pair of side plates and a main plate which forms a U-shape section.

6. Claims 1-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Noschese (US 4,767,344).

Noschese teaches a part comprising a body unit having multiple legs (26) wherein slits are formed on the body unit adjacent to the leg. For example, the slits are the spaces which are located between the stand off member 34 and legs (26) as well as the spaces between adjacent legs (26). The direction of the slits are in a longitudinal direction and functions to position the tip (27) of the leg (26) remotely from the body unit.

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Regarding claim 3, the length of the slit would prescribe the length of the leg as much as the part claimed by Applicant.

Regarding claim 5, since the part of Noschese has the same structure as that claimed by Applicant, the slit in the part would be just as capable of decreasing radiation of heat applied to the leg by the body unit.

7. Claims 1-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yasui (US 4,617,585).

Yasui teaches a part comprising a body unit having multiple legs (18, 21, 22) wherein there are slits (28) formed on the body unit adjacent to the leg (21 and 22).

Regarding claims 2 and 4, the direction of the slits coincide with the longitudinal direction of the legs and the slit positions a tip of the leg (21 and 22) remotely from the body unit.

Regarding claims 3, the length of the slit would prescribe the length of the leg as much as the part claimed by Applicant.

Regarding claim 5, since the part of Yasui has the same structure as that claimed by Applicant, the slit in the part would be just as capable of decreasing radiation of heat applied to the leg by the body unit.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. (US 4,939,498).

Yamada teaches what is set forth above however it does not teach that an attachment hole is used for attaching an electronic part. However, Yamada does teach that an electronic thermistor **20** is attached to the body unit. Absent a teaching of the criticality of the claimed method of using an attachment hole to facilitate the attachment of the electronic part, it would not provide a patentable distinction since it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used any known method of attachment to mount the electronic part of Yamada.

10. Claims 1-5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasui (US 4,617,585).

Yasui teaches what is set forth above. Yasui further teaches that the part may have a heat radiating plate (**13**) attached thereto which would form a slit between the body unit and an

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adjacent leg (col. 3, ln. 30-37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have attached a radiating plate to the part of Yasui since it is specifically stated as a suitable composite. The slit formed between the body unit comprising the radiating plate (13) and the legs (18, 21, 22) would meet the limitations of the slit having a longitudinal direction, the slit length prescribing the leg length, positioning a tip of the leg remotely from the body unit. The slit would also be just as capable of decreasing the radiation of heat applied to the leg by the body unit.

Regarding claim 7, Yasui teaches that an attachment hole may be used in the part, however the hole is used to attach the radiating plate. Yasui also teaches that electronic parts such as transistor chips may be mounted on the body unit (col. 2, ln. 52-54) but fails to teach the mounting method. Since Yasui recites a method of mounting a part by using an attachment hole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have also used an attachment hole as a means to mount the electronic part.

11. Any inquiry to this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Jason Savage, whose telephone number is (703)305-0549. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday to Friday from 6:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

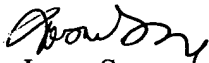
If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Deborah Jones, can be reached on (703)308-3822.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-2351.


Jason Savage

3-14-03


JOHN J. ZIMMERMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER